

Friday Herald

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For Zion's Herald.

NEGLECT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

BY REV. W. A. BRAMAN.

1. The evil should be investigated and fairly put before the public mind.

As every good physician will endeavor to ascertain the nature and extent of his patient's disease before making his prescriptions, so should they who have the care of souls examine faithfully this alarming evil among us. As every wise government will seek information in respect to the number and condition of its citizens capable of bearing arms, so the church should know the number and condition of the people in respect to their attendance on public worship. There should be an enrollment of all the people, and the records so kept that it could be easily known in every parish who are absent, and for what cause. Perhaps as a general thing, one half of the whole population is absent for a good reason. Sick, infirm, feeble age, and their necessary care, may justify estimates that have been made for some States in New England, two hundred out of every thousand attend public worship quite regularly, while three hundred out of every thousand, incessantly neglect it.

What can be done to gather and save this large class of home heathen, many of them as godless as Turks, is a question that ought more deeply to affect every Christian man and woman.

2. Cheap and ample provision should be made for the accommodation of all young and old, poor and rich, that could by any means be induced to attend worship. The nature of the gospel invitation is free and universal: "Whoever will, let him come." But the nature of church accommodation is limited and partial; whoever hath money, let him come. Were houses of worship practically free, they would be true exponents of the gospel that ought to be preached in them. The early Methodists made free meeting-houses the sign of their faith in universal redemption; but outside pressure has led them to alter their sign, and make it like their neighbors, who believe in special provision for the elect. Many excuse themselves for not attending public worship, feeling unable to hire sittings for their families; and according to present arrangements they would not receive them as a gratuity, for fear of being thought church partisans. Now there is a remedy for this evil in the resources of the church. Let them be expended in building, furnishing and maintaining houses of worship, making them respectable and desirable, and what would be still better, grand and durable, and they would speak for God in every community where they stood in language that the heathen could not misunderstand. There is no argument like money to show the interest men have in their cause. When Christians devote this as they may to the support of religion, the world will acknowledge a power behind the throne which is folly in them to resist.

3. The pulpit should speak more clearly, practically, forcibly, and lovingly the truth of God. The pulpit is the leading moral force of the world. Before it kneels tremble, and thrones turn to dust. Every reformation since the days of John the Baptist owes its origin and progress to the pulpit. Slavery apologists concede more than we claim, when they attribute the civil war of this nation to its discussions; but now that they have appealed from the pulpit to the sword, it leaves the former stronger for home evangelism. The truth dressed in simple and attractive garb, may be presented more effectively, acceptably, now than the organic sin of the Republic has stepped out of the field of battle, for the public conscience is for once liberated from the horror of political preaching.

The advancement of science has come largely to aid the preacher, but he should be cautious how he uses its terms in the pulpit, lest he be found speaking in the enticing words of man's wisdom. More knowledge of men, of the laws of mind and matter, and their relations, would make exposition clearer and stronger; and no wisdom for the taking of souls is to be lightly esteemed. Men are practical sinners, and they need less theoretical, and more practical preaching. They should be made to feel that they are sinners, not so much in Adam, as in themselves, and that they need to repent for themselves. Men are wide awake sinners, and they need wide awake preaching, more in the trumpet's tone that calls to battle. Preachers should go often into the highways preaching, preach more at funerals and in graveyards, and from house to house, according to the command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." It is not less preaching nor shorter preaching that will cure the evil, but more studied, faithful, fervent, sympathetic, Godward preaching. More of the spirit of Elijah, his tenderness for the poor, the wicked and the fatherless; his severity for the wicked leaders in Israel; yea, more of the spirit of Christ, that saved not himself that he might save others, would make the pulpit more effective, fill empty seats, build more and more houses of worship, and achieve the victories of the cross.

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM SARGENT SNOW.

Mr. Editor—Why did you not come into the field and see how things are done in the army? Surely your desire to see, should have led you beyond the halls of Congress, for you are no politician; I know those halls are attractive, and thousands of the noblest sons of our wide spread country can no higher glory than to be an "honorable member." But another day, your journey would have brought you where you could see the fruits of legislation, and where political theories are manifest in physical reality. Had you extended your travels to this ancient State, you would have found us in the midst of "active operations," and you could have looked upon the thousands of dead and mangled human bodies, and upon thousands and tens of thousands of men who are responsible for their acts, and who have forsaken "the plough, the avil and the loom," and are devoting the best years of their lives to the work of death and destruction—and this, as the result of political corruption in high places, in days long ago. In the beginning of this war, how easily this rebellion could have been put down! But flagrant imbecility and dogged treason reigned in executive departments, and our country mourns. She must now clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes, and struggle through a long, dark night. Who can estimate the amount of wretchedness that a few wicked politicians can bring upon a country? Eternity alone can open the books in which all men may read. O, the blackness of character and depravity of soul that posess the men who have led off in this rebellion!

The first of May the 10th army corps was relieved from the department of the South, and ordered to join the department of Virginia and North Carolina, reporting to General Butler. I wish you could have seen the 10th and 18th corps, consisting of 35,000 men, as they lay in transports in Hampton Roads, on the morning of the 9th of May, then witnessed the fleet, sailing up the James River, nearly 100 miles into the heart of an enemy's country. The scene was one truly eloquent and sublime. What thoughts filled my soul as I beheld this vast assemblage, with all their weapons of warfare, bent on blood and carnage! The booming cannon, the clash of arms, the torch, the orphan's cry and the widow's wail, resounded in my ears and seemed real. Imagination, however, was soon put aside for stern reality; for although we effected a landing, and marched inland about five miles without opposition, yet we met the enemy, and they

and fervent to those who neglect public worship. So stupid are unbelievers, that they need rallying by public exhortation and prayer. So the Lord's servants were sent out into the highways and hedges to compel them to come in, that they might be saved; to save some with fear, pulling them out of the fire; and we read that the early Christians went out daily into the temple to pray. Personal appeals to the unconverted, more frequent and thorough and persevering, must be made by the friends of Jesus. If poverty be in the way, Christian benevolence should remove it; if indifference, Christian zeal should arouse it; if skepticism, Christian fidelity should shame it out of countenance. A more constant and conscientious observance of public worship, and a more rational and earnest dependence upon all the means of grace is needed by Christians themselves. As the farmer ploughs his field, and the mechanic plies his tools, and the merchant deals his goods, so the Christian should wait on preaching and prayer and praise. We are now in the harvest follows the seed-time; working what will save them from the storm. If the harvest follows the seed-time, will salvation follow the faithful use of these divinely appointed means of grace.

5. A right family training in regard to public worship is of great importance.

Children carried early to the house of God, and baptized in their spiritual home, and then kept with their parents in the pew while under their authority, would be likely to be found there when they leave the home of their youth. But how few Christian parents train their children to attend and respect public worship. There is an increasing and alarming carelessness in this matter. It arises chiefly from the indolent neglect of parents themselves, and partly from the substitution of Sunday School for the religious instruction of children at home. The Sabbath is so crowded with various public exercises, that those parents who attend them have but little time on that day, morning or evening, to instruct their children, and the other days are so occupied with business, school studies, calls and recreations, as to leave them no time to view this place so near to heaven. The catch has retired from the family as a text book, and we fear family worship is neglected by one half of the church membership, where either the father, mother, or both are professors. Children are turned out for the Sunday School to teach and save them. There they receive a little instruction weekly, in the untutored lesson, then dismissed, and like the Romanists after service, left to find themselves. After a few years they graduate; so that by the blessing of God to the church, others to the world, having been through a course of gospel hardening, prepared to resist its claims to their certain ruin. The Sunday School, as valuable as it is, can be no adequate substitution for the religious culture of children at home. The family is a divine institution, that has God's seal of salvation set to its right discipline. Here children should be so trained that the obligation of public worship should go with them to the grave. Parental love and authority should bind them to the altars of the sanctuary until God's love should break them from the altar of the church, and the hope of the Jewish parent ground the word of the Lord into the mind of his child he could be nothing but a Jew. It is more than possible that Christian nurture will yet attain to that perfection, when the child of Christian parents will desire to be nothing but a Christian.

6. The last and most important consideration of all is, a Revival of religion. Nothing so much to attract the people as the revival of religion. This is the strength of the church and the hope of the world. This will bring the pulpit and the pew and the family with all the means and the resources of the church, into their normal and effectual condition and relations for the salvation of men. For this our prayers should arise until the tongue of fire and the heart of love shall call the heathen millions into the way of life.

LIFE'S VOYAGE.

We are floating down life's river,
And time is passing by us;
And for years together
Floating by us side by side,
We will never meet again,
Henceforth we are parting,
Our ship's beach upon the shore,
And we are drifting away,
The widening sea grows nearer
As we swiftly glide;
Our future rests deeper
In the future stream grows brighter,
Under faith we sail,
And the angel's singing
Victory to our strife;
And our bows are leveled
When our glad souls there herald
Heaven's rest of all.
—Cambridge Chronicle.

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM SARGENT SNOW.

Mr. Editor—Why did you not come into the field and see how things are done in the army? Surely your desire to see, should have led you beyond the halls of Congress, for you are no politician; I know those halls are attractive, and thousands of the noblest sons of our wide spread country can no higher glory than to be an "honorable member." But another day, your journey would have brought you where you could see the fruits of legislation, and where political theories are manifest in physical reality. Had you extended your travels to this ancient State, you would have found us in the midst of "active operations," and you could have looked upon the thousands of dead and mangled human bodies, and upon thousands and tens of thousands of men who are responsible for their acts, and who have forsaken "the plough, the avil and the loom," and are devoting the best years of their lives to the work of death and destruction—and this, as the result of political corruption in high places, in days long ago. In the beginning of this war, how easily this rebellion could have been put down! But flagrant imbecility and dogged treason reigned in executive departments, and our country mourns. She must now clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes, and struggle through a long, dark night. Who can estimate the amount of wretchedness that a few wicked politicians can bring upon a country? Eternity alone can open the books in which all men may read. O, the blackness of character and depravity of soul that posess the men who have led off in this rebellion!

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were not ours. At a point on the James River, five miles above Bermuda Hundred Landing, we threw up breastworks across the peninsula, to the Point of Rocks on the Appomattox River, a distance of about three miles, and here we are, nicely enclosed behind these now strong fortifications. At one time we advanced to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, about three miles beyond our front, and destroyed a portion of that road, but we were unable to hold it, and were forced to fall back within our defenses; the reconnaissance, as was called, cost many lives. At that time I was in charge of the 10th Army Corps Hospital; my books show that over twelve hundred of the wounded were brought there for treatment. Of the number carried to other hospitals, and the number left dead on the field, I have no means of judging.

It is supposed the enemy lost more men than we did; they must be estimated by thousands. Who can put a price upon the killed, or estimate the damage to the wounded? Ask the widow and orphan; ten years hence ask the maimed, what would compensate him for the loss of, or that right arm? I had in my hospital at Bermuda, S. C., a promising young man, who had lost both a leg and an arm. What money can pay him for dragging that mangled body through a protracted life? Will his pension of ninety dollars a year do it? Suppose he has a family—who feeds and clothes them, and shelters them from the storm? Look to those legislative halls, and see those men, elevated by the people's suffrages, grown pithy with their fall salaries, and mark their fardleish gain; they plotted this war, and now notice the complacency and moralizing cant of those same men as they read the newspapers! It matters not whether they men live North or South; they are human beings, and are responsible to their God. It is a matter of congratulation that the wrath of God has already stricken down some of them, and it is a still greater satisfaction to believe that they will meet their just reward. We are now in the centre of the great conflict; we are seven miles from Richmond, and only seven from Petersburg. We have invested the latter place, and in fact both places. Gen. Grant is here in person, and his army is swinging all around. We must destroy Lee's communication with the southern army; and as it is already cut off in other directions, it is a question how long can he subsist his army. Rumor says that already they are living on the half rations. It may be Grant's strategy to hold him where he is, and compel him to surrender, or compel him to move to the most sublime fight on the open plain; to the most sublime fight he would hold his communications with mastery inactivity. No army can stand a long siege in a large city, with their supplies cut off; starvation will soon drive the army and the inhabitants to desperation.

But General Grant keeps his own council. His movements are mysterious, but he possesses the confidence of his army and the country, and that is one half of the battle. I had the pleasure of looking upon his war-beaten face yesterday; he is very unassuming in his appearance, wears a slouched hat, a steady calm, rides an old white horse, and smokes his cigar. He is of an early complexion, I should think freckled, his face indicating mildness and firmness. I am told that in conversation he has few words, nothing argumentative, is not susceptible to flattery, and makes no development of his plans. Humility, sagacity, and indomitable perseverance, are the great qualities of the man. Did a nation's destinies ever hang upon the abilities of one man as ours do at this time? If he saves our country at this critical hour, will he be second to Washington? His present strategic movements are worthy of the great leader of the world. Lee has been driven into his entrenchments on the north of Richmond, and broken up all his communications, he suddenly swings his army around upon the south, and destroys the railroad in that direction, and General Lee will very soon find himself without anything to eat. So adversity was this movement made, that Lee did not know it until thirty-six hours after Grant had left his front; consequently he had no difficulty in breaking the railroad leading southerly; the effect has been to cause the rebels in our front to fall back, and we have the second time destroyed the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg; the latter city you may soon expect to see pass into our hands. This afternoon I enjoyed the pleasure of riding nearly the whole length of the lines, which the rebels occupied yesterday, and we have been very busy this day in leveling the forts and other earthworks, on which they had expended so much labor.

Did you ever follow an army? Mark the desolation. No green thing is left; fences are destroyed, buildings burnt, wheat fields and corn fields overrun, orchards stripped, cattle and fowl and everything eatable disappear, and wretchedness and poverty meet the eye. Yesterday, I accompanied a detachment of our troops to a beautiful mansion and outbuildings, the residence of one of the F.E.V. It was about a mile outside our lines, but another hand had applied the torch before our arrival. Blackened chimneys and crumbling walls now mark the spot, where a few weeks ago stood beautiful dwellings, apparently the homes of comfort and security. The fruits of the season, which are coming forth with promises of good to man, are wantonly plucked and trodden under foot, while some ruthless hand is cutting down those majestic oaks which have for centuries been gathering strength and grandeur, and in whose shades have been reared many a tale of valor, and perhaps of sorrow or love. There now stands at the Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox River, the same old gnarled oak which Pocahontas so heroically and romantically saved the life of Captain Smith, by throwing herself between him and her father, Powhatan. I visited this same classic spot a few days since with Bro. Dabney, who is laboring for freedom in the heart of the Christian community. As I stood on that high promontory and looked over, not Jordan, but that muddy river, and not into Canaan, but into rebellion, I contemplated this jubilation and utter desolation that awaited the approach of an army; I could but exclaim, O thou ancient dominion, the old commonwealth of Virginia, the mother of Washington, the mother of presidents, how hast thou fallen! How hast thy brightness faded and thy glory departed! By thine own suicidal hand hast thou doomed that viper which has unrelentingly fed into thine heart, and poisoned the fountain of life; thou art now cut off from thy parts, and henceforth thou must drink of the vial of that wrath which is being poured into thy reluctant bosom. But by pestilence, by famine, by war, and by fire, shall come repentance and reformation, and God will yet save the commonwealth.

A. B. Snow, Surgeon 1st N. Y. Vol. Engineers.
Bermuda Hundred, Va.,
10th Army Corps, June 16, 1864.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AND SUNDAY

Some important changes in our Sunday School arrangements were made by the General Conference. They are contained in the following paragraphs, which will appear in the new editions of the Discipline:

Each Quarterly Conference shall have supervision of all the Sunday Schools and Sunday School societies within its bounds, which schools and societies shall be auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first male superintendent of our Sunday Schools shall be elected by the General Conference, and approved by the Quarterly Conference of the charge; and said Quarterly Conference shall have the right to inquire into the conduct of each school or society

in the bounds of the circuit or station, and to remove any superintendent who may prove to be unworthy or inefficient.

It shall be the duty of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each year, to appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee on Sunday Schools, of which the preacher in charge shall be chairman.

The preacher is to lay before the Quarterly Conference at each Quarterly Meeting, to be entered on its journal, a written statement of the number, state, and average attendance of the Sunday Schools in the circuit or station, and report the same to the Annual Conference, according to the form published by the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, together with the amount raised for the support of missions and for the publication of Bibles and tracts.

PART IV.

RENOVATION INSTITUTIONS.

Ques. 1. What shall be the duty of the moral and religious instruction of the children?

Ans. 1. It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to bring the subject of Sunday Schools before the first Quarterly Conference of each year; and said Quarterly Conference shall proceed to appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than nine, to be called the Committee on Sunday Schools, of which the preacher in charge shall be chairman, and whose duty it shall be to aid the preacher in charge and the officers of the Sunday Schools in procuring suitable teachers, promoting, in all proper ways, the attendance of the children on Sunday Schools, and on regular public worship, and in raising money to meet the expenses of the school or schools of the charge.

2. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge, aided by the superintendent and the Committee on Sunday Schools, to decide as to what books shall be used in our Sunday Schools.

3. It shall be the special duty of the preachers having charge of circuits or stations, with the aid of the other preachers and the Committee on Sunday Schools, to prepare to preach on the subject of Sunday Schools and religious instruction in each congregation at least once in six months, and to form Bible classes wherever they can for the instruction of the children, and where they cannot superintend them personally, to see that suitable teachers are provided for that purpose.

4. It shall be the duty of preachers to enforce faithfully upon parents and Sunday School teachers the great importance of instructing children in the doctrine and duties of our holy religion, to see that they are properly instructed as far as possible in the Sunday Schools and families, to preach to the children, and publicly catechize them in the Sunday Schools and at special meetings appointed for that purpose.

5. It shall be the duty of every preacher in his pastoral visits to pay special attention to the children, to speak to them personally and kindly on the subject of experimental and practical godliness according to their capacity, pray earnestly for them, and diligently instruct and exhort all parents to dedicate their children to the Lord in baptism as early as convenient.

6. Each preacher in charge shall lay before the Quarterly Conference, to be entered on its journal, the number, state, and average attendance of the Sunday Schools in his charge, and the amount raised for the support of missions and for the publication of Bibles and tracts, and make the required report on Sunday Schools to his Annual Conference.

7. The Discipline is amended by changing section 1, item 3, p. 83, by striking out the part of said item appertaining to the appointment of a Sunday School Agent commencing with "he shall have authority to receive and disburse money for the support of the Sunday School in the circuit or station," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A section is to be added to part 4, comprising a new section constituting for the use of our Sunday School societies:

The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That it is the duty of each preacher in charge, aided by the other preachers and the Committee on Sunday Schools, to prepare to preach on the subject of Sunday Schools and religious instruction in each congregation at least once in six months, and to form Bible classes wherever they can for the instruction of the children, and where they cannot superintend them personally, to see that suitable teachers are provided for that purpose.

A comparison of these provisions with those formerly in the Discipline will show that the following important additions have been made:

1. The first male superintendent must be a member of our church.

2. The Quarterly Conference has the following duties conferred upon it:

(1) It can remove a superintendent for unworthiness, (that is, moral disqualification), or inefficiency.

(2) It has the right to inquire into the internal arrangement of the school or of the society so far as it may judge necessary for the purpose of "supervision."

(3) It is its duty to appoint a Sunday School Committee.

3. The Sunday School Committee is charged with the following duties:

(a) It must co-operate with the officers of the school.

(b) In promoting teachers.

(c) In promoting the attendance of our children on regular public worship.

(d) In raising money to meet the expenses of the school.

(e) In seeing that the schools under their supervision are continued through the winter.

(f) It must "aid" the preacher in charge in deciding what books shall be used in our schools.

4. Presiding Elders are charged with the duty of bringing the subject of Sunday Schools before the first Quarterly Conference of each year for the purpose of securing the appointment of the Sunday School Committee.

5. Preachers in charge are charged in addition to their former duties with:

(a) The duty of reporting to the Quarterly and Annual Conferences the average attendance of the schools.

(b) The duty of deciding what books shall be used in the schools.

(c) The Chairmanship of the Sunday School Committee.

(d) Seeing that their schools are continued through the winter.

6. The Bishops have no longer any authority to appoint a traveling preacher a "Sunday School Agent."

These are important, not to say vital, changes. That they are in the right direction we do not doubt. Their chief aim is to bring the Sunday School into closer relations with the church. If the school be the nursery of the church, if its true aim is to bring the little ones into the fellowship of Jesus, then the church ought to control it. She ought to possess ample authority over its superintendent, its organization, and its literature. "All this is given to her by the new laws, which however wise, leave the working of our schools as heretofore to the Sunday School societies, officers and teachers. They give the church certain supervisory rights, the exercise of which may rarely be called for, but which can be invoked in any emergency which may arise.

We think the rule requiring the first male superintendent to be a member of our church is peculiarly fitting and just. The man who stands at the head of an organization so eminently spiritual in its aims as the Sunday School, ought most surely to be himself a spiritual man. Should there ever occur the almost unpossessible case of a church so poor in numbers as to have none but an unconverted mind mentally fit to be at the head of its school, the preacher can become in form what he always is *ex officio*, the superintendent, and make the unconverted man his assistant.

We invite the attention of preachers and laymen to the above alterations. If they appear objectionable to any, let them be discussed; but whether they

appear objectionable or pleasing, we hope they will be fully and fairly tried during the next four years. If we are found to proceed on Sunday School work, let us then continue them, with such amendments as experience may suggest. If they work ill let them be repealed. Good results are what we all aim to reach.

D. WISE.

PALENGER'S.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I lay upon the headland-height, and listened
To the incessant sobbing of the sea.
In cavern under me,
And watched the waves, that tossed and fled and glistened,
Until the rolling mounds of anemone
Met in a mist.

Then suddenly, as one from sleep, I started;
For I had heard the sea's own voice,
Seemed peopled with the shapes
Of those whom I had known in days departed,
Appeared in the foamless white gleams
On faces seen in dreams.

A moment only, and the light and glory
Faded away, and the desolate shore
Stood lonely as before.
And the wild roses of the promontory
Around me shuddered in the wind, and shed
Their petals of pale red.

There was an old belief that in the embers
Of all things their primordial form exists,
And cunning alchemists
Could recreate the rose with all its members
From its own ashes, but without the bloom,
Without the lost perfume.

Ah, me! what wonder-working, occult science
Can from the ashes of the sea restore
The rose of youth and rest?
The rose of youth and rest?
The rose of youth and rest?

"O, give me back," I cried, "the vanished splendor
The breath of youth and the exultant stir
Of the swift stream of life,
Bound o'er its rocky channel, and surrenders
The pond, with all its lilies, for the leap
Into the unknown deep."

And the sea answered, with a lamentation,
Like some old prophet wailing, and it said,
"Alas! thy youth is dead!
In dark no more, its heart has no pulsation,
In black pools with the dead of old
It lies forever cold!"

Then said I, "For my consecrated ceremonies
I will not drag the sacred dust of earth;
Only to give me pain;
But, still remembering all the lost endearments,
To say like one who looks before,
And turns to weep no more."

Into what land of harvest, what plantations
Bright with autumnal foliage and the glow
Of autumnal light,
Beneath what midnight stars, whose constellations
Light up the spacious avenues between
The stars of the night?

And amid friendly greetings and caresses,
What households, though not alien, yet not mine,
What bowers of rest and joy,
What temptations in lone wildernesses,
What fancies of the heart, what pain and loss,
The bearing of what cross?

I do not know; nor will I vainly question
The ways of the mystic book which hold
The story still untold.
But without rash conjecture or suggestion
Turn to the heart of the sea, and heed,
Until "The End" I read,
—Atlantic Monthly.

For Zion's Herald.

JESUS, LOVE, HOME.

BY NATALIE.

There are to my mind no sweeter words than the
above. Jesus! is there, can there be found anything
so sweet, so rich, to a true follower of Christ?

"Jesus, the name that charms our fears,
That bids our sorrows cease—
'Tis music in the sinner's ears,
'Tis life and health and peace."

If we have that blessed Jesus to rely upon, what more
do we need? Though we may be without friends,
without home, yet if we have him as our
dear, our present Saviour, all is well. But if we
would all strive to be like Jesus, what a happy
blessed world this would be.

Love! What could we do without it? If Jesus
reigns supreme in our hearts, love will be there;
for "God is love." How happy is every one who
understands the full meaning of that word; who can
truly say that they love all mankind—the rich and
poor, the bond and free. Love is indeed mighty, and
unhappy must be the one who never has felt its influence.

How is it expressed? How is it shown? How is it
shown? How is it shown? How is it shown? How is it shown?

Home! How sweet that sounds. How pleasant
when far away in distant lands to hear from "home."
How the heart throbs, and how the tears will
start when home is mentioned.

"The dearest spot on earth to me
Is home, sweet home."

How we pity one who has no home; who wanders
up and down a lonely road, who has no place, no spot
that he can call his home. But if we have no home
here below, if we have the love of Jesus we shall have
a home by and by, a "house not made with hands,
eternal and in the heavens."

Let us all strive to love Jesus. If we do love him
sincerely, and strive to do his will here below, he
will not only have that true love, that Christ alone
can give, but we shall have a home in the world
of glory, and reign with our blessed Saviour forever.

GOD'S FRUIT-TREES.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

In the dooryard of our boyhood's home, on the
banks of the Cayuga Lake, stood a stately pear-tree.
The branches of that tree, beneath the shadow of which
I bent down—nearly every September—to the very
golden store of ripe pears to the reach of my hungry
boys, and patiently allowed itself to be plucked
by our eager hands. Through the warm nights we
used to hear the heavy thump of some monster pear
falling from its bough, and the rustle of leaves as they
brought down a shower of rain. The thorough
teaching of a mission school class by some pious
mechanic is a full match, in God's sight, with the delivery
of one of those colossal sermons which the
preachers used to "make the rafters ring." It costs quite
as much labor for a tree to bear three boys, as it did for
the other to reach three thousand men.

"Much fruit" means simply the giving to Christ
the best we have got. It is the laying of every bough
on life's tree—that tree a giant or a dwarf. He
who, in the humblest walks of life, walks according
to the new laws, who however wise, leave the
working of our schools as heretofore to the Sunday
School societies, officers and teachers. They give
the church certain supervisory rights, the exercise of
which may rarely be called for, but which can be
invoked in any emergency which may arise.

We think the rule requiring the first male superintendent to be a member of our church is peculiarly fitting and just. The man who stands at the head of an organization so eminently spiritual in its aims as the Sunday School, ought most surely to be himself a spiritual man. Should there ever occur the almost unpossessible case of a church so poor in numbers as to have none but an unconverted mind mentally fit to be at the head of its school, the preacher can become in form what he always is *ex officio*, the superintendent, and make the unconverted man his assistant.

We invite the attention of preachers and laymen to the above alterations. If they appear objectionable to any, let them be discussed; but whether they

appear objectionable or pleasing, we hope they will be fully and fairly tried during the next four years. If we are found to proceed on Sunday School work, let us then continue them, with such amendments as experience may suggest. If they work ill let them be repealed. Good results are what we all aim to reach.

D. WISE.

PALENGER'S.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I lay upon the headland-height, and listened
To the incessant sobbing of the sea.
In cavern under me,
And watched the waves, that tossed and fled and glistened,
Until the rolling mounds of anemone
Met in a mist.

Then suddenly, as one from sleep, I started;
For I had heard the sea's own voice,
Seemed peopled with the shapes
Of those whom I had known in days departed,
Appeared in the foamless white gleams
On faces seen in dreams.

A moment only, and the light and glory
Faded away, and the desolate shore
Stood lonely as before.
And the wild roses of the promontory
Around me shuddered in the wind, and shed
Their petals of pale red.

There was an old belief that in the embers
Of all things their primordial form exists,
And cunning alchemists
Could recreate the rose with all its members
From its own ashes, but without the bloom,
Without the lost perfume.

Ah, me! what wonder-working, occult science
Can from the ashes of the sea restore
The rose of youth and rest?
The rose of youth and rest?
The rose of youth and rest?

of \$400,000, to correspond with the length of time, and permitting quotas to be recruited in later States; a provision that no witness shall be excluded from the State Courts on account of color; the Senate's amendment prohibiting the conscription laws; the bill is a day of an international telegraph, with amendments; the Senate joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day of public humiliation fasting and prayer.

Domestic.
MARYLAND FREE.—The Baltimore American of June 27 has an article in reference to the abolition of slavery by the Constitutional Convention, in which it says that "all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free." It views that day as one to be looked back upon with pleasure and satisfaction. With calm, high satisfaction, but with an overwhelming sense of the immeasurable significance of the act, the people of Maryland look to the future of their State "with hearts full of hope and trust, confident that Providence in its own good time will work out for us a brighter destiny." And while they thank their sister States for encouraging words, they call upon the free country to co-operate with them and join them in the prayer, "God preserve the Commonwealth of Maryland."

ACCEPTED.—On June 27, President Lincoln accepted his nomination by the National Union Convention as candidate for the Presidency, in the following letter:
Hon. William Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention.
Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 14th instant, formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention to represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, and I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten in the Convention of the people. I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten in the Convention of the people. I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten in the Convention of the people.

Foreign.
ENGLAND.—The Daily News believes the opposition party for the overthrow of the Palmerston ministry is broken down and abandoned. The Herald, the conservative organ, comes out in support of an attack on the ministry, contending that a new cabinet under Derby would obtain more from the Germans than the present ministry. The Times publishes a letter from Capt. Semmes, of the pirate Alabama, in which he justifies his practice of burning and capturing ships, and argues in favor of an attack on the ministry, contending that a new cabinet under Derby would obtain more from the Germans than the present ministry. The Times publishes a letter from Capt. Semmes, of the pirate Alabama, in which he justifies his practice of burning and capturing ships, and argues in favor of an attack on the ministry, contending that a new cabinet under Derby would obtain more from the Germans than the present ministry.

Secretary Chase resigned.—The Treasurer's portfolio was offered to Gov. Tod, of Ohio; he declined, and the 14th inst. Senator Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, was nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, and his friends urged him to accept, although he feared he would not now be able to control the Department, as he needs rest and recreation after his arduous Congressional duties. Mr. Chase's friends say that his resignation was brought about by a different opinion between the President and the Secretary with regard to the appointment of certain officers connected with the Treasury Department, and particularly of the leading financial officer of the Government in the city of New York, and that the Secretary was perhaps partially influenced in arriving at his determination by the opposition of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives to authorize the additional taxation which he deemed no more than adequate to meet the exigencies of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year.

The Richmond papers say that "the damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Besides the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Rivers and Elk Creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles. All the depots between and Big Lick and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated it will take some time to put the road in a condition to run again."

The Maine State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and for two electors at large for President and Vice President, met in Augusta, June 29. Gov. Cony was nominated for a second term, and Messrs. John B. Brown, of Portland, and Abner Stearns, of Bangor, were nominated electors. Resolutions were passed endorsing the administration, and paying just tribute to the heroism of our soldiers and sailors, expressing sympathy for the sorrowing, and pledging support to the bereaved and needy.

THE DANO GERMAN QUESTION.—The Conference was to meet again on the 15th of June, but it was further delayed until the 16th, when it opened. The participants were disappointed to find that the conference was a sitting without result would have upon the people. The Germans adhere to the line proposed by them, and say further that no part of Schleswig can be ceded to Denmark unless the population consent. It was believed that the conference would result in a treaty, in which, in which event England would probably aid Denmark.

The Paris Convention agreed that France is free to act as she thinks fit. The Danish King of Copenhagen calls on the government to invoke revolutionary aid, raised for the purpose of driving the Danes out of Schleswig. The British North American Confederation.—The British Provinces are agitating the question of a Confederation, giving to each Province a separate Legislature for the management of purely local matters; and creating a federal legislative body for regulating the more general business of the country, such as the tariff, the canals, the common public debt, (about \$75,000,000,) the volunteer system, etc.

YARMOUTH CAMP MEETING.—The Committee will receive the names of those who wish to attend the Yarmouth Camp Meeting, to be held at Yarmouth, N. S., on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. The Committee will receive the names of those who wish to attend the Yarmouth Camp Meeting, to be held at Yarmouth, N. S., on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. The Committee will receive the names of those who wish to attend the Yarmouth Camp Meeting, to be held at Yarmouth, N. S., on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst.

INDIAN STRATEGY.—A very curious case of strategy which took place the other day shows that the wonders of the human mind are not exhausted. The case is as follows: A man named John Smith, of the State of New York, was charged with the murder of a woman named Mary Jones. The case was tried in the State Court, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The man was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.—A train of emigrants, consisting of 254 immigrants, was precipitated from a bridge of the Grand Trunk Railroad into 10 feet of water, on the 29th ult. The cars were piled together in fragments; 87 dead and 80 wounded were taken from the ruins. It was the engineer's duty to stop when he reached the bridge; he was arrested. The immigrants were taken to the hospital, and the bodies of the dead were buried.

SOME OF THE NEW YORK CITY STREET RAILROADS.—The police commissioners have decided that there is no law to prevent colored people from using the cars. A fall bill will pass sentence upon policeman Taylor.

There were 9,885 births, 8,842 deaths and 3,467 marriages in Connecticut last year. There were 508 more male than female children born, which would seem to confirm the statement that more males than females are born in time of war. There were 2,049 less births and 299 less marriages than 1861, and 99 less deaths than in 1862.

Several letters from the U. S. consuls at Aspinwall have been communicated to the Senate by Secretary Seward. They show that the season, firemen and passengers on board the Vanderbilt line of steamers are badly treated; on one occasion a seaman jumped overboard and drowned himself to escape the cruelty of the crew. The Senate has passed a resolution to inquire into the matter.

The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry sent to the Senate, June 28, stated that whenever any one in this country, or elsewhere, has applied for authority to obtain recruits either in Ireland or Canada, or any other foreign country, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

As early as June 29, much of the winter wheat had been harvested in Southern Illinois, and crop in good. Spring wheat, corn, oats, grass, barley and other crops promised well; rains had come after the farmers began to despair of their crops.

Congress repealed the Gold Bill, on the 1st inst. An act was passed and 285 added for gold in New York. At 4 P. M. the new law was received, when the Senate passed an act repealing the gold bill, when quotations went down to 225, 300.

The St. Louis Democrat gives a list of twenty-one Johnsonian votes in Missouri that support Lincoln and Johnson. When the list is completed it will comprise about three-fourths of the entire press of the State. The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair closed June 28. It is expected the gross receipts will reach \$1,000,000. The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed a Constitutional amendment to allow colored men to vote, by a vote of 122 to 70.

The change of weather last week had the most favorable effect upon the wounded in the hospitals at Washington, deaths diminished 60 per cent.
The archives of Louisiana have been buried near Baton Rouge.
June 30, the President signed and approved the tariff bill. It went into effect, July 1.

RETAIL PRICES.
INSIDE FARMHALL MARKET.
Provisions—
Lard, 100 lbs., 10 00
Butter, 100 lbs., 10 00
Sugar, 100 lbs., 10 00
Rice, 100 lbs., 10 00
Wheat, 100 lbs., 10 00
Corn, 100 lbs., 10 00
Beans, 100 lbs., 10 00
Peas, 100 lbs., 10 00
Lentils, 100 lbs., 10 00
Milk, 100 lbs., 10 00
Eggs, 100 lbs., 10 00
Honey, 100 lbs., 10 00
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Sorghum, 100 lbs., 10 00
Millet, 100 lbs., 10 00
Buckwheat, 100 lbs., 10 00
Speltz, 100 lbs., 10 00
Tritic, 100 lbs., 10 00
Wheat, 100 lbs., 10 00
Corn, 100 lbs., 10 00
Beans, 100 lbs., 10 00
Peas, 100 lbs., 10 00
Lentils, 100 lbs., 10 00
Milk, 100 lbs., 10 00
Eggs, 100 lbs., 10 00
Honey, 100 lbs., 10 00
Maple Syrup, 100 lbs., 10 00
Molasses, 100 lbs., 10 00
Syrup, 100 lbs., 10 00
Starch, 100 lbs., 10 00
Flour, 100 lbs., 10 00
Oats, 100 lbs., 10 00
Barley, 100 lbs., 10 00
Rye, 100 lbs., 10 00
Sorghum, 100 lbs., 10 00
Millet, 100 lbs., 10 00
Buckwheat, 100 lbs., 10 00
Speltz, 100 lbs., 10 00
Tritic, 100 lbs., 10 00
Wheat, 100 lbs., 10 00
Corn, 100 lbs., 10 00
Beans, 100 lbs., 10 00
Peas, 100 lbs., 10 00
Lentils, 100 lbs., 10 00
Milk, 100 lbs., 10 00
Eggs, 100 lbs., 10 00
Honey, 100 lbs., 10 00
Maple Syrup, 100 lbs., 10 00
Molasses, 100 lbs., 10 00
Syrup, 100 lbs., 10 00
Starch, 100 lbs., 10

